

Senator LOTT and I have been making throughout the day. We have been discussing matters relating to the organizational resolution throughout the day and have just, again, had the last of our meetings for the day.

While we are closer than we were at the beginning of the day, there are still some matters to be resolved. However, it is my hope that we could resolve the outstanding issues some time tomorrow, and then it would be my hope that the Senate will proceed to a vote on the organizing resolution.

Senators should be aware that it may require a rollcall vote. It is my hope we can avoid that, but that is yet a possibility. So for purposes of the schedule, I think Senators should be prepared to be here to vote. It is my intention to call the Senate back into session at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow. We will have further reports about our progress and about the schedule for the day after we convene.

#### TRIBUTE TO FORMER CALIFORNIA SENATOR ALAN CRANSTON

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, this past weekend, our nation lost one of its finest public servants with the passing of former California Senator Alan Cranston.

Senator Cranston served California well, and our hearts and thoughts go to his son Kim and the rest of his family at this difficult time.

Senator Cranston holds the distinction of being the only Democrat in our State's history to win four terms to the United States Senate, serving 24 years.

Born in Palo Alto, California in 1914, Alan Cranston was a tireless champion for peace, justice, and human rights. He was also a steadfast advocate for the poor and oppressed.

Senator Cranston was educated at Stanford University where he excelled as both a student and athlete. After graduating, Senator Cranston worked as a correspondent for the International News Service and then served his nation well in the U.S. Army in World War II.

In 1939, Alan Cranston edited the first unexpurgated English translation of Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" published in the U.S. in an effort to alert Americans to the dangers of the Third Reich.

In fact, Senator Cranston had the very unique experience of being sued by Hitler for copyright violation for his work on this editing project—and in true Alan Cranston form—he wore this as a badge of honor and demonstrated that he would stand up to anyone in pursuit of Democratic principles and ideals.

His first service in elected office was when he won his race for California State Controller in 1962. He then ran successfully for the Senate in 1968 and was elected seven times as party whip.

He was called by many as one of the best "nose counters" in the Senate. My esteemed colleague and former Senate Majority Leader ROBERT BYRD said of

Senator Cranston, "He is absolutely superb when it comes to knowing how the votes will fall in place on a given issue."

Senator Cranston also was a strong leader in an effort to protect our environment. I am proud to say that he was the original author of the Desert Protection Act and he called me shortly after I won election to the Senate in 1992 to ask me if I would take over the effort to get the bill approved. In 1994, we amended the bill a number of times but were able to get it passed and make the legislation a reality.

This landmark measure created two new national parks—Death Valley and Joshua Tree—and one national preserve—the Mojave. In total, the measure has permanently saved and protected over 7 million acres of pristine California desert wilderness for all time.

As Thomas Jefferson said in 1809 that "the care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government," it appears to me that Senator Cranston demonstrated this view with strong and forceful advocacy of arms control.

In the Senate, Alan Cranston played a leading role in moving the SALT and START arms control treaties through this body, and he drafted the first bill to eliminate funding for the Vietnam War.

In 1983, Alan Cranston said that ending the arms race would be the paramount goal of his run for the Presidency. That effort was not successful, but his effort to promote an honest dialogue on this issue grew and he continued to work toward a more peaceful planet right up until the time of his death.

In 1996, he became chairman of the Gorbachev Foundation USA based in San Francisco, founded by former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and devoted to nuclear disarmament.

More recently, he served as President of the Global Security Institute, a think tank devoted to same end. The Institute recently persuaded more than 100 international civilian leaders, including 44 former presidents and prime ministers, to sign on to its nuclear weapon elimination initiative.

Signators included former President Jimmy Carter, former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, Nobel Laureates Kenneth Arrow and Elie Weisel, Coretta Scott King, astronaut Sally Ride and retired Supreme Allied Commander General Andrew Goodpaster.

Former Representative Lionel Van Deerlin describes Senator Cranston's devotion to nuclear disarmament well when he said, "He's got to be remembered for pioneering, when the Cold War was still on, limiting the worst weapons ever conceived."

In summing up the career of Senator Alan Cranston, I believe a recent editorial in the Los Angeles Times aptly sums up his life and his service to our Nation:

[Senator Cranston] toiled in the trenches during a long political career in behalf of California and world peace. The value of his efforts and dedication was not fully appreciated at the time and was overshadowed by his departure from the Senate. It's that body of work that should be remembered and celebrated now.

Mr. President, our Nation is no doubt a better place because of Senator Alan Cranston's service, and we will miss him deeply.

#### CONCEALED WEAPONS LAW

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, I am very disappointed that the Governor of Michigan chose to sign a bill that will increase the number of concealed weapons on our streets by tens of thousands.

On New Year's Day, Governor Engler signed into law House Bill 4530, which takes discretion away from local gun boards and requires that authorities must issue concealed weapons licenses to those who meet certain requirements.

On December 13, 2000, I wrote a letter to the Governor asking him to veto the legislation. I asked the Governor to support our law enforcement personnel who believe the concealed weapons bill will make them and the public less safe. These groups include the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police and the Michigan Police Legislative Coalition, which includes the Michigan State Police Troopers Association, the Michigan State Police Command Officers Association, the Michigan Association of Police, the Police Officers Labor Council, Detroit Police Lieutenants and Sergeants Association, Detroit Police Officers Association, Warren Police Officers Association and Flint Police Officers Association.

I support the position of law enforcement groups in this matter and I believe the people of Michigan do also. Local gun boards should retain control of these often life and death decisions.

#### KENNEDY CENTER HONORS

Mr. HOLLINGS. Madam President, each year since 1978 our capital city has inaugurated its season of celebration with the Kennedy Center Honors, a joyful celebration of the lifetime achievements of our greatest performing artists. The whole nation shares in that celebration during the CBS broadcast of the Honors Gala, which this past year was on December 27.

All Americans should be grateful to CBS for its commitment to what has become an American institution, our highest honor for the performing artists who do so much to define our national spirit and our identity around the world.

Our deepest gratitude goes to those talented individuals who conceived the Honors and have produced it for more than two decades. George Stevens, Jr., Washington's own showman who came here in the Kennedy Administration to

work with Edward R. Murrow and who has since given us a remarkable series of Emmy Award-winning films, created the Honors with the great Hollywood showman Nick Vanoff, one of the shaping influences of popular television. They produced the show for years—and since Nick's death, George has produced the show each year with Don Mischer, who has given the world other extraordinary broadcasts from the Emmy Awards to the Opening Ceremonies of the Olympic Games. Their artistic genius constantly renews the Honors, fills it with fresh delights and gives us an evening that is both entertaining and equal to the Pantheon of artists it celebrates.

This year's show honored Mikhail Baryshnikov, Chuck Berry, Plácido Domingo, Clint Eastwood, and Angela Lansbury—again illuminating the span and sparkle of America's talent. I think how proud President Kennedy would have been of this ceremony which, like the Kennedy Center itself, fulfills his hope for “an America that will not be afraid of grace and beauty and which will reward achievement in the arts as we reward achievement in business or statecraft.”

So for all they do to make that dream come true, I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge the Chairman of the Kennedy Center, James A. Johnson, and the impresarios of the Honors, George Stevens, Jr. and Don Mischer. For so many years, they have graced the stage of the Kennedy Center with this great celebration; they have graced the life of our nation by marking out the heights of its history in the performing arts. May the show go on and on.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO JACK BASSO

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding public servant, Peter “Jack” Basso, Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs at the U.S. Department of Transportation. Jack is retiring after more than 35 years in government service and moving on to a second career with the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

Throughout his 36-year career with the federal government, Jack Basso has distinguished himself for his leadership, commitment and dedication to public service and to making government work better. Beginning as a financial program analyst at the Federal Highway Administration, he quickly advanced through the ranks to positions in senior management at an FHWA regional office and at the agency's headquarters. He served as Deputy Chair for Management at the National Endowment for the Arts, Assistant Director for General Management at OMB, and Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs before being

nominated by President Clinton to his present position as Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs and Chief Financial Officer at the U.S. DOT.

As a senior member of the Senate Banking Committee which has jurisdiction over the nation's transit programs, I came to know Jack, as many other Members of Congress did, during the crafting of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) and its successor, the Transportation Efficiency Act for the 21st Century or TEA 21. Jack put in countless hours running the tables, advising the Committees and individual Members, and helping to work out the compromises that ultimately resulted in the enactment of these landmark pieces of legislation and record budgets for financing the Nation's transportation infrastructure. I have enormous respect for the professionalism, ingenuity, and integrity which he brought to the positions in which he has served and greatly value the assistance he has provided to me and my staff over the years. The replacement of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge and many other transportation projects in Maryland and throughout the Nation would not be taking place, but for his persistent efforts.

Jack Basso's contributions and accomplishments in these positions have been recognized through many prestigious awards including the Public Employee's Roundtable Chairman's Award for Distinguished Public Service, the Presidential Rank Award, the Government Technology E-Commerce Leadership Award, and the General Services Administration's Travel Manager of the Year Award for two years running. His abiding sense of responsibility and commitment have earned him the respect and admiration of everyone with whom he has worked.

It is my firm conviction that public service is one of the most honorable callings, one that demands the very best, most dedicated efforts of those who have the opportunity to serve their fellow citizens and country. Throughout his career Jack Basso has exemplified a steadfast commitment to meeting this demand. I want to extend my personal congratulations and thanks for his many years of hard work and dedication and wish him well in the years ahead. •

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

##### EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting a nomination which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The nomination received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:04 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment.

S. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution to provide for the counting on January 6, 2001, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

S. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to extend the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and the provisions of S. Con. Res. 90 of the One Hundred Sixth Congress.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, January 4, 2001, at 10 a.m. on the nomination of Donald L. Evans to be Secretary of Commerce.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND A CONDITIONAL RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H. Con. Res. 1, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. DASCHLE. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) was agreed to, as follows:

##### H. CON. RES. 1

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Saturday, January 6, 2001, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Saturday, January 20, 2001; and that when the House adjourns on Saturday, January 20, 2001, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, January 30, 2001, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Saturday, January 6, 2001; Sunday, January 7, 2001; Monday, January 8, 2001; Tuesday, January